

SECTION 130 Hazardous Materials

130.1 Hazardous Chemicals

130.1.1 Background

OSHA and the Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) have developed guidelines that WisDOT follows to protect its employees from hazardous chemicals. These guidelines are called the Hazard Communications Standard or the "Right to Know" Law. WisDOT recognizes it is the employee's right to know about hazardous chemicals used in the workplace and believes that knowledge of these chemicals is the best protection for the employee.

From its office workers to road crews, WisDOT personnel handle a variety of hazardous chemicals that, if used or handled improperly, could result in injury. To inform employees, the department has developed a hazard communication program, consisting of written material and training. The Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Program Manual is available at:

<https://wigov.sharepoint.com/sites/dot/Shared Documents/Facilities/WisDOTSafetyManual.pdf>

Overall responsibility for the program rests with the Risk and Safety Unit, Bureau of Business Services, in the Division of Business Management.

Ultimately, however, each employee must take responsibility for keeping a safe work area. This is done by knowing where to get information, knowing how to read product labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS), and knowing when and how to warn others about hazards.

130.1.2 Information Sources

Employees can get inventory information on the hazardous chemicals currently used by the department from the hazardous materials manager. The inventory information contains the following items:

1. Product name.
2. Product manufacturer.
3. Date the product was introduced into the work area.
4. Name of the work area.
5. Hazard information as outlined on the SDS.
6. Name of the hazardous materials manager.

Inventory information for hazardous chemicals not currently used by WisDOT is available for 30 years following stoppage of use.

A second source of information is the SDS supplied by the manufacturer for each chemical. Copies of the SDS are on file at every level of the department. They contain the following information:

1. **Identification:** This section identifies the chemical on the SDS as well as the recommended uses. It also provides the essential contact information of the supplier.
2. **Hazards Identification:** This section identifies the hazards of the chemical presented on the SDS and the appropriate warning information associated with those hazards.
3. **Composition/Information on Ingredients:** This section identifies the ingredients contained in the product indicated on the SDS including impurities and stabilizing additives. This section also includes information on substances, mixtures, and chemicals where a trade secret is claimed.
4. **First-Aid Measures:** This section describes the initial care that should be given by untrained responders to an individual who has been exposed to the chemical.
5. **Fire-Fighting Measures:** This section provides recommendations for fighting a fire caused by the chemical.
6. **Accidental Release Measures:** This section provides recommendations on the appropriate response to spills, leaks or releases, including containment and cleanup practices to prevent or minimize the exposure to people, properties or the environment. It may also include recommendations distinguishing between responses for large and small spills where spill volume has a significant impact on the hazard.
7. **Handling and Storage:** This section provides guidance on the safe handling practices and conditions for safe storage of chemicals.
8. **Exposure Controls/Personal Protection:** This section indicates the exposure limits, engineering controls, and personal protective measures that can be used to minimize worker exposure.
9. **Physical and Chemical properties:** This section identifies the physical and chemical properties associated with the substance or mixture.
10. **Stability and Reactivity:** This section describes the reactivity hazards of the chemical and the chemical stability information.
11. **Toxicological Information:** This section identifies toxicological and health effects information or indicates that such data are not available.

12. **Ecological Information (non-mandatory):** This section provides information to evaluate the environmental impact of the chemical(s) if it were released to the environment.
13. **Disposal Considerations (non-mandatory):** This section provides guidance on proper disposal practices, recycling or reclamation of the chemical(s) or its container, and safe handling practices. To minimize exposure, this section should also refer the reader to Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the SDS.
14. **Transport Information (non-mandatory):** This section provides guidance on classification information for shipping and transporting of hazardous chemical(s) by road, air, rail, or sea.
15. **Regulatory Information (non-mandatory):** This section identifies the safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product that is not indicated anywhere else on the SDS.
16. **Other Information:** This section indicates when the SDS was prepared or when the last known revision was made. The SDS may also state where the changes have been made to the previous version. You may wish to contact the supplier for an explanation of the changes.

A third source of information is the label on the chemical container. Label information includes the following items:

1. Product identity (chemical name or brand name).
2. Specific hazard warning.
3. Manufacturer's name and address.

A label must appear on every container. To cover frequent situations when a label is damaged or when a chemical is transferred to another container, WisDOT has created its own labeling system. The label must contain the following information:

1. Product identity (chemical name or brand name).
2. Specific hazard warning.

This information should be exactly as it appears on the label of the original container. The employee transferring a chemical into a new container is responsible for filling out and applying the label.

130.1.3 Working with Hazardous Chemicals

Hazardous chemicals are classified into two categories, those that present physical hazards and those that present health hazards. Physical hazards include fire, explosions, and chemical reactions. Health hazards may damage the employee's body by exposure, causing disorders ranging from skin irritations to cancers.

130.1.4 Safe Work Practices

WisDOT provides the necessary information about hazardous chemicals used in the workplace and training to those employees exposed to hazards, but the final responsibility for the safety and health of the employee must rest with each employee. Employees should do the following:

1. Read the product label when storing and before opening and using.
2. Read the SDS if more information is needed.
3. Follow safe work practices.
4. Know how and where protective equipment is stored and how to use it.
5. Know what to do in case of an accident.

130.1.5 Physical Hazards

The employee should learn the fire, explosive, and other physical hazards of chemicals used in the work. Physical hazards include:

- Flammable and combustible liquids - examples are paint, solvents, oil, and hydraulic fluids.
- Compressed gases - examples are acetylene gas and liquid propane gas.
- Flammable solids - an example is a road flare.
- Water reactive chemicals - an example is calcium carbide used in soils moisture testing.
- Oxidizers - examples are nitrates, chromates, dichromates, and permanganates used in photo development.

Currently, the WisDOT hazardous chemical inventory does not include any compounds that are explosives, pyrophorics, organic peroxides, or unstable reactives. If any of these are added, the appropriate inventory, storage, handling, and training procedures will be developed.

130.1.6 Health Hazards

Hazardous chemicals and the effect on the health of the employee can be classed as follows:

- Carcinogens can cause cancer.
- Corrosives can cause destruction or alteration of living tissue.

- Irritants can cause nonpermanent inflammation of living tissue.
- Sensitizers can cause persons to develop allergic reactions.

An employee should learn to recognize the signs and symptoms of overexposure to certain chemicals. Each SDS discloses the effects of overexposure and classifies a chemical according to the human organ or system it affects.

130.1.7 Requirements for Contractors and Subcontractors

The OSHA/DWD guidelines on hazardous chemicals apply also to prime contractors and their subcontractors. Refer to [CMM 135](#) for direction on how to proceed if you observe a hazardous situation. Contractors and subcontractors should follow these guidelines on construction sites:

1. Collect liquid waste in either UN Approved 5-gallon lidded pails or 30 or 55-gallon drums.
2. Collect solid waste in appropriate containers.
3. Segregate chemically incompatible wastes.
4. Dispose of hazardous waste promptly following the WisDOT procedures, so that only small quantities are on the job site at any one time.
5. Locate combustible piles away from buildings, roadways, and ignition sources.
6. Collect flammable and corrosive liquid wastes in appropriate covered containers.
7. Inspect hazardous waste containers continuously to ensure they are not leaking, uncovered, or spilled.
8. Identify the hazardous waste and hazard associated with each waste by properly labeling the exterior of each container, storage tank, transport vehicle, or building.

130.2 Hazardous Substance Found During Construction

Revise to update links for WDNR contact information.

[Standard spec 107.24](#) requires that whenever the construction operations encounter or expose any abnormal conditions that may indicate the presence of a hazardous substance; operations must be discontinued immediately in the vicinity of the abnormal condition and the engineer must be notified. Abnormal conditions include the following:

- Underground storage tanks.
- Smoke.
- Obnoxious odor.
- Visible fumes.
- Sheen on groundwater.
- Suspected asbestos.

When a tank or asbestos containing material (ACM) is discovered during construction, the engineer should immediately contact the following people:

- Project manager.
- Region hazardous materials coordinator.

<https://wisconsin.gov/Documents/doing-business/eng-consultants/cnslt-rsrcs/environment/regenvhazardmatcoords.pdf>

- BTS, Environmental Services Section at (608) 266-1476.
- For leaks or spills contact the DNR area Spill Coordinator (click spill response tab) at:

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Brownfields/Contact.html>

- For underground storage tanks, the DNR Remediation and Redevelopment program at:

https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/Brownfields/rrphone_8-6.pdf

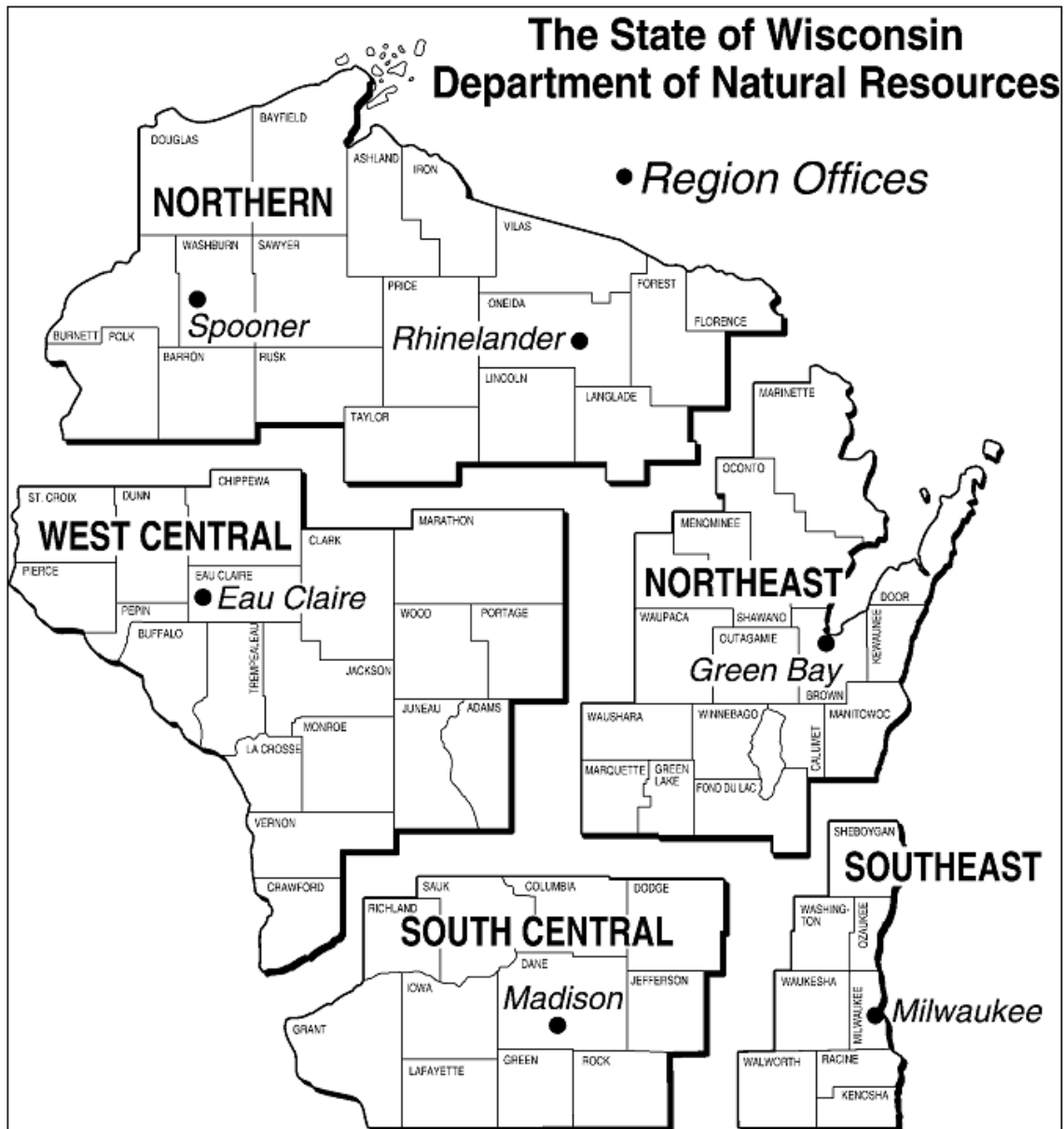
For asbestos contact the DNR asbestos inspector.

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/AirQuality/AsbestosInspectorMap.pdf>

Section 292.11, Wisconsin Statutes, requires any person who possesses or controls a hazardous substance that is discharged, or who causes the discharge of a hazardous substance to immediately notify the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) at:

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Spills/report.html>

FIGURE 130-1 Map of the DNR Regions.



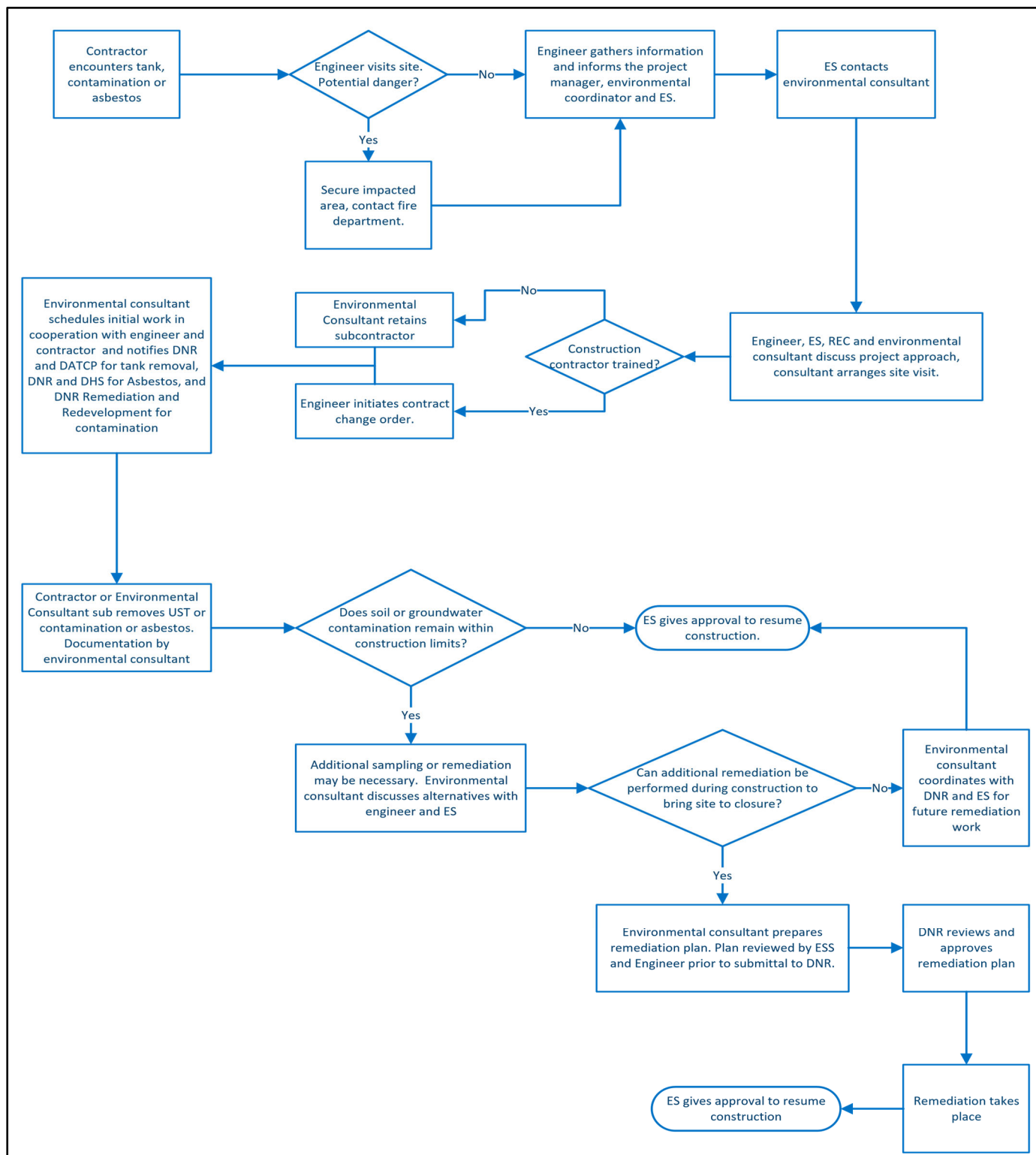
The engineer should document as much information as possible about the hazardous substance using the checklist in figure 130-2 as a guideline.

FIGURE 130-2 Construction Emergency Checklist

CONSTRUCTION EMERGENCY CHECKLIST	
Date: _____ Time: _____ Your Initials: _____	
CONTACTS:	
person who took call: _____ Phone () _____	
Consultant contacted: _____	
Who will be the consultant representative? _____	
When will they be able to get on-site? _____	
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	
ID: _____	REGION: _____ COUNTY: _____
HIGHWAY NO/STREET NAME: _____	
LOCATION OF PROBLEM: _____	
SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
Appearance, odor of soils in area	
Appearance, odor of liquids in area	
Tanks (UST's) or pipes present	
Approximate size and dimension of UST	
Location of UST or contamination relative to centerline and station	
Obvious liquid or product in the tank	
Are utilities marked?	
Any previous land use knowledge that would be useful	
Soil types, depth to groundwater	
STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	
Status of highway construction near site (type of job, are you just starting, or at the end of the job?)	
How soon does work in the impacted area need to be completed?	
Can work continue in an area away from contamination? For how long?	
Can the impacted area be avoided?	
Could design in the contaminated area be changed? (easier to tell once consultant has defined nature and extend of contamination).	
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES and SITE SAFETY CHECKLIST	
Have you:	
Stopped work in the area?	YES / NO
Secured the area?	YES / NO
Contacted the local fire department?	YES / NO
Contacted the area DNR representative?	YES / NO
Located an area where contaminated soil could be stockpiled if necessary?	YES / NO

Figure 130-3 shows procedures to follow if contamination is encountered during construction operations.

FIGURE 130-3 Contamination Procedures Flow Chart



PM - Project Manager

ES - BTS Environmental Services Section

UST - Underground Storage Tank

130.2.1 Suspected Asbestos Contamination

Suspected asbestos-containing material should be immediately wetted and kept wet until it is either abated or determined to be non-asbestos. Work may continue in other areas of the project where health and safety are not at risk. The engineer should gather the following information immediately upon discovery of a potential asbestos hazard:

1. What the potential hazard is: pipe, insulation, etc.
2. Location of the material, appearance, and approximate size.
3. Whether the material is being kept wet.
4. Whether utilities in the area of concern are marked.
5. Owner of the material found: utility, private, state.
6. How long the area can be avoided.
7. Project ID.

130.2.2 Underground Storage Tanks and Suspected Groundwater Contamination

If there is any evidence of underground contamination, the engineer should immediately gather the following information:

1. Appearance, odor of soils in the area.
2. Appearance, odor of liquids in the area. If you can't identify the substance assume it is dangerous and potentially flammable.
3. Tanks (USTs) or filler pipe present.
4. Approximate size and/or dimensions of UST.
5. Location of UST or contamination relative to centerline and station.
6. Obvious liquid or product in the tank.
7. Whether utilities in the area of concern are marked.
8. Any previous land use knowledge, which may help determine nature of hazardous material.
9. Soil types, depth to ground water.
10. Status of highway construction near the site.
11. Project ID.

130.2.3 Coordination With BTS, Environmental Services Section

The engineer must cautiously inspect the impacted area to gather site-specific information. If there is any question as to where potential danger exists, the engineer should contact the local fire department and follow directions given. In extreme situations, posting security personnel to prevent trespassing may be necessary until the fire department or other proper authorities arrive. Security may include fencing, signing, and/or blocking off the area.

The BTS, Environmental Services Section (ES) is responsible for hiring an environmental consultant to perform any remediation or abatement work. ES acts as a liaison between the DNR, DATCP, and the WisDOT regions. It is critical that the engineer provides ES with as much site-specific information as early as possible, so that they can retain an environmental consultant that will best meet the project schedule and assist the project manager in preventing violations of health, safety, and environmental regulations.

To avoid mobilization delays, if the prime or one of the subcontractors already on site is trained, licensed, and willing to perform a tank removal or excavation they will be considered the first choice for conducting the tank removal or excavation. The consultant chosen by ES will verify contractor qualifications. This evaluation includes consideration of relevant experience, expertise, HAZWOPER 40-hour health and safety training, and license verification. If the prime contractor or their subcontractors are not qualified, the ES environmental consultant will hire a qualified subcontractor. The ES environmental consultant will supervise the work.

The engineer and project manager should work closely with ES to determine the approach to be taken at the site. It may be decided that the tank pull or asbestos testing can be scheduled promptly, and all interested parties will be present, in which case, no site visit would be required in advance. If contaminated soil or water is discovered rather than (or in addition to) tanks, a site visit may be necessary to gather information to plan for remediation.

Tanks or asbestos-containing materials (ACM) must not be moved or removed before ES investigation. Parties that must be present include an environmental consultant representing ES, the designated contractor for remediation, and preferably, the engineer.

Suspended work should not be resumed until the conditions of an ordered remedy are fully satisfied, or until ES has a determined no further study or remediation is needed and the engineer has given authorization.

130.2.4 Remediation Costs

Costs related to the tank removal or site cleanup will be charged to the project. Any change orders should be initiated by the engineer when the on-site contractor is used. The environmental consultant retained by ES will be responsible for preparing payment requests to be processed by ES if the environmental consultant obtains a different contractor for asbestos inspection or abatement, tank removal, or site cleanup.

130.2.5 Coordination of Removal

ES will coordinate the schedule of the tank and/or contamination removal or asbestos testing and abatement with the environmental consultant and the engineer. The goal is to minimize disruption of construction while ensuring proper inspection and remediation or abatement. The ES' environmental consultant must supervise all necessary tank removal or site remediation work conducted by a contractor.

130.2.6 Additional Remediation

If contamination is widespread or the extent of contamination is unknown, a thorough site investigation including soil borings may become necessary. Typically, this determination is made after pulling a tank and/or excavating a minor amount (100 cubic yards or less) of contaminated soil, and possibly excavating test pits. The environmental consultant will recommend a site investigation, including soil borings, to determine the nature and extent of the contamination, or immediate remediation through excavation.

It is important at this time for the engineer to coordinate with ES to determine the best approach. The environmental consultant must be available for consultation regarding alternative options. It is possible the costs of the investigation and remediation may be greater than the cost of the project; therefore, at minimum the following criteria must be considered:

1. Schedule
 - How soon does work in the impacted area need to be completed?
 - Can work continue in an area away from contamination: For how long?
 - Can impacted area be avoided?
 - Could design in contaminated area be changed (i.e., resurface rather than reconstruct, or temporary pavement, or modifications of ditching or slope)?
2. Cost
 - Compare cost of highway project to cost of remediation.
 - Cost of delays for construction contractor and any subcontractor.
 - Cost of delays for road closures affecting local businesses.
3. Responsibility
 - Is there an obvious responsible party (RP), (e.g. are UST's partly on private property)?
 - If WisDOT is not the RP, should WisDOT remediate only the impacted WisDOT right of way to avoid project delay?
 - WisDOT should always remove UST's when located within the project's limits.
 - If WisDOT is the RP, (or more likely, WisDOT decides that the project schedule cannot be held up to wait for the RP to act), WisDOT should remediate and/or monitor the impacted area as needed to complete the highway project.

If it is determined the next step is investigation or remediation, the environmental consultant must prepare and present a work plan for ES approval. Under circumstances of significant contamination (free product on or in the groundwater, extensive soil contamination), DNR must approve the work plan and ES must make the determination. ES will then present the work plan and schedule to the region (project manager or engineer) for discussion and/or approval.

Once all parties agree on the proposed work, the work will be scheduled by ES in conjunction with the environmental consultant, region, and the contractor.

130.2.7 Assessment of Contamination Beneath UST's

Before the first site investigation or tank removal, it is generally unknown if soil and ground water contamination are present. During this initial procedure the existence of contamination is confirmed or denied. The environmental consultant is responsible for making this determination.

If tanks are removed, and soil and/or ground water are found to be free of contamination, further environmental work generally will not be necessary. If tanks have been removed, the environmental consultant is responsible for the safe disposal of the tanks. Materials that they contained must be

disposed of through the State's Mandatory Hazardous Waste Contract administered by the ES. Follow the procedure in [FDM 21-35-35](#).

Once the site is cleared of contamination by ES, the engineer will be responsible for further instructions to the consultant and/or contractors regarding site restoration to properly accommodate road construction. The environmental consultant or abatement contractor is responsible for the proper disposal of the asbestos-containing material in a landfill licensed for asbestos disposal.

130.2.8 Location for Stockpile Material

If soil contamination is found and the area is small (100 cubic yards or less) remediation may take place the same day as the tank removal. Before soil can be removed, the engineer must secure an area to store the contaminated soil. DNR regulations require the contaminated soil must be stockpiled on plastic and covered with plastic in an area that will not be disturbed for a time period of up to six months. The environmental consultant must supervise this procedure.

130.3 Lead Paint Wastes from Bridge Projects

130.3.1 General

The guidelines for management of lead paint waste from bridge projects are broken down into two categories:

1. Projects generating greater than one 55-gallon drum of lead paint waste. These are typically recyclable abrasive projects.
2. Projects generating less than one 55-gallon drum of lead paint waste. These are typically power-tool projects.

130.3.2 Bridge Projects Generating More Than One 55-Gallon Drum of Lead Paint Waste

130.3.2.1 EPA Identification Number

WisDOT has made a waste determination for its bridge paint systems. Sampling and testing of the residue is not necessary.

Contact BTS-ES to obtain an EPA Generator Notification Number (EPA ID) for the bridge site. EPA ID numbers are required for transportation and disposal of DOT lead paint waste for projects generating quantities over one 55-gallon drum. One EPA ID number is acceptable for sister-bridges. The hazardous materials specialist (Shar Te Beest 608-266-1476, sharlene.tebeest@dot.wi.gov) in BTS, requests the EPA ID numbers from USEPA. The EPA sends the EPA number to the hazardous materials specialist, who forwards it to the requestor and the region hazardous materials coordinator. It may take up to 30 days to receive a number, and no transportation of waste can occur without it, therefore, the hazardous materials coordinator should request numbers at least a month before the PS&E submittal date.

The following information is necessary to obtain an EPA ID number:

- Project identification number.
- Bridge number(s) and site location/address from HSIS - example "B10-240 and B10-241, STH 34 over Fox River, North and South bound."
- City/town or nearest city/town, zip code, and county.
- Bridge inspector or person responsible for project - please specify if this person is in construction or maintenance.
- Type of project: steel grit or power-tool.
- Project schedule - estimated start and finish of paint removal.
- Preconstruction meeting date and contractor, if known.

130.3.2.2 Service Arrangement

The DOA hazardous waste contractor provides services for container drop-off, pick-up, and disposal. Contact information is available at:

<https://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/doing-bus/eng-consultants/cnslt-rsrces/environment/hazwaste-contacts.pdf>

Use the Disposal Request ([DT1231](#)) and follow the procedure in [FDM 21-35-35](#). The contract requires a minimum of ten days notification for container drop-off and pickup; please plan accordingly. A representative from this contractor will attend preconstruction meetings whenever possible. Invitation to the preconstruction meeting is strongly recommended. If attendance is not possible, service arrangements must be made directly with this contractor before the start of the project.

The following items should be addressed with the hazardous waste contractor:

- Confirm EPA ID number.
- Project schedule for drop-off of equipment and pick-up of waste.
- Project type: steel grit or power tool.

- Container needs: drums 30- or 55-gallon, roll off, or lugger boxes. 30-gallon drums are recommended when possible.
- Project location and accessibility.
- Identification of a level, stable, and secure location for drum delivery, storage, and pickup.

130.3.2.3 Waste Collection

All paint resulting from structure repainting, rehabilitation, or removal must be properly captured, contained, and disposed of in compliance with the hazardous waste management laws of Wisconsin. Structure repainting, rehabilitation, or removal contracts will include appropriate special provisions covering the steps to be taken by the contractor to satisfy those waste management requirements. The contractor is responsible for performing the work and completing the contract in accordance with the special provision.

130.3.2.4 Labeling

Hazardous waste contractors supply labels at the time of container drop-off. Labels are pre-printed and bridge-specific and must be affixed to the containers as they are being filled. The person filling the container must complete the "Date Accumulated" line on the label when the material is first put in the container. Do not put regular garbage into the lead paint waste drums. Disposable PPE is acceptable.

FIGURE 130-4 Sample Hazardous Waste Storage Tag

The image shows a sample hazardous waste storage tag with the following fields and callouts:

- HAZARDOUS WASTE**
- WW-5257580999-001-01-0**
- STORAGE LABEL**
- NET SHIPPING DESCRIPTION:** RQ, HAZARDOUS WASTE, SOLID, n.o.s., (LEAD), 9, NA3077, III, (D008)
- Enter the date that waste materials were first placed into the container.** (Callout pointing to the Date Accumulated field)
- EPA CODE: E/D008**
- WIP#: 391498**
- WIP DESC: BRIDGE SAND WITH LEAD**
- STATE: S**
- DATE ACCUMULATED: 07/01/2005**
- HAZARDOUS WASTE - FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCY OR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.**
- GENERATOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS:** WISC DOT BRIDGE# B-29-53/64, I-94 OVER CTH H, PROJECT ID# 5882-03-70, CAMP DOUGLAS, WI 54618
- GENERATOR NUMBER:** 525758
- GENERATOR EPA ID:** (608)963-0871, WIR000121103
- Project ID Number on label must match the Project Number assigned by the WIDOT.** (Callout pointing to the Project ID# field)
- Bridge Number and Address on label must match specific bridge from which waste was generated.** (Callout pointing to the Bridge# field)
- EPA ID Number on label is specific to the bridge from which the waste is generated.** (Callout pointing to the EPA ID field)

130.3.2.5 Staging

Filled drums must be stored on an easily accessible level surface, outside the clear zone, and not in a wetland, ditch, or other inaccessible location. Whenever possible, drums should be placed on pavement or a compacted surface so that they do not sink in. A full 55-gallon drum may weigh up to 600 pounds. Take this into consideration when determining the staging location for the drums.

130.3.2.6 Waste Transportation

The DOA waste disposal contract requires a **minimum of ten days** lead time for pickup. This enables the hazardous waste contractor to coordinate pickups with other projects, which reduces the disposal costs charged to the project.

To schedule a waste pickup, the engineer will send an e-mail to the applicable hazardous waste contractor contact listed in the following PDF document:

<https://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/doing-bus/eng-consultants/cnslt-rsrcs/environment/hazwaste-contacts.pdf>

CC the ES hazardous materials specialist: dothazmatunit@dot.wi.gov

CC the hazardous materials coordinator listed at:

<https://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/doing-bus/eng-consultants/cnslt-rsrcs/environment/regenvhazardmatcoords.pdf>

Include the following information in the email:

- Project identification number.
- Bridge number(s) and location, for example:
"B10-240 and B10-241, STH 34 over Fox River, North and South bound, 5 miles north of junction with USH41."
- EPA ID number for each bridge
- Number of containers to be picked up.
- Number of new containers to be delivered (if applicable)
- Storage location for the containers (map with location marked on it is preferred)
- Name and telephone number of on-site contact person.
- Pickup and delivery will occur between 8 am and 4:30 pm Central time unless other arrangements are made with the disposal contractor in advance.
- Last possible date for pickup.

The disposal contractor will sign the manifests on behalf of WisDOT unless the bridge inspector has had the appropriate hazardous materials shipping training under USDOT PHMSA's 49 CFR 171-180 Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR). The Bridge Inspector is responsible for verifying and documenting the number of drums being picked up.

130.3.2.7 Cost

Project identification numbers are required on bridge projects generating lead paint waste. Costs for transportation and disposal will be charged back to each project.

130.4 Bridge Projects Generating Less Than One 55-Gallon Drum of Lead Paint Waste

WisDOT does not need to obtain project-specific EPA IDs for projects generating less than one 55-gallon drum of waste. The DNR must be notified when the agreement is used, as described below. After paint removal, it is the responsibility of the bridge inspector and/or person responsible for the project to transport waste to the region facility for storage and final pick-up by the contractor.

130.4.1 DNR Approval

To comply with the DNR guidelines, the following procedures must be followed before the project begins. Contact your hazardous materials coordinator and the appropriate DNR region hazardous waste management specialists with the following information:

- Bridge number and location.
- Bridge inspector and/or person responsible.
- Anticipated amount of waste to be generated.
- Mode of transportation (field vehicle).
- Expected date that waste will be transported.

A contact list for the respective DNR contacts is available at:

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Waste/EPAs.html>

130.4.2 Supplies

UN-approved 5-gallon plastic containers with lids should be used for these projects. It is strongly recommended that these be purchased locally to avoid mobilization charges from the statewide hazardous waste contractor. Typically, the container costs \$15 and transportation costs exceed \$200. If you need hazardous waste labels, they can be mailed in advance by contacting one of the following:

Your hazardous materials coordinator listed at:

<https://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/doing-bus/eng-consultants/cnslt-rsrcs/environment/regenvhazardmatcoords.pdf>

Your hazardous materials specialist: dothazmatunit@dot.wi.gov

Your statewide hazardous waste contractor contact listed in the following PDF document:

<https://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/doing-bus/eng-consultants/cnslt-rsrcs/environment/hazwaste-contacts.pdf>

130.4.3 Transportation

Upon completion of the paint removal, it is the responsibility of the bridge inspector and/or person responsible for the project to transport the waste to the region facility for storage and final pick-up by the statewide hazardous waste contractor. Use of a field vehicle is acceptable. A manifest is not required. The containers should be tightly sealed and labeled.

The transporting party must consult with the hazardous materials coordinator to determine where the waste should be stored at the region facility.